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29 March 1962

Frequency Parkets

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR:

- 1. This memorandum is for information only.
- 2. I flew to New York on Tuesday, 27 March 1962, at 11 A.M. and joined Mr. Dulles at Mayfair House. At 2:30 P.M. we were taken by CBS in their transportation to their laboratories on 9th Avenue between 44th and 45th Streets. We were met by Fred Friendly, executive producer, and Edward M. Jones, producer and director. From 2:30 until 7:40 I watched all the reels they had available on 8½ hours of shooting the interview in Washington between Mr. Dulles and Eric Sevareid, the scenes having been made in Mr. Dulles's home at 2723 Que Street, N. W., and on the Ellipse near the White House. We then returned to Mayfair House, had dinner, and worked on a transcript until 11:45. On Wednesday, 28 March, we had coffee at 7 A.M. and resumed checking the transcript and discussing various things that should or should not be left in the picture. At 11 o'clock I took a plane back to Washington, arriving at 12:10.
- 3. We agreed that there is nothing in the film that violates security. Mr. Friendly suggested a title of "Cloaks, Daggers, and Democracy." Mr. Dulles asked my opinion. I said that I thought it was a terrible title, sensational in using cloaks and daggers to dramatize the subject. Mr. Dulles seemed to agree, and it was stated that they would later go over some other proposed titles.
- 4. The picture is scheduled for a one-hour showing on the 19th or 26th of April 1962. The conversation to date uses 46,000 feet of film. In coming weeks they will cut out a great deal, including the "uh's" and "ah's" which Mr. Dulles often makes before he answers a question. Mr. Friendly says that these can all be deleted. The photography is magnificant. Mr. Dulles photographs very well. He seems much younger on the screen. The next showing will be a reduction of the present 8 hours of film to 4 hours, and that will be reduced to two hours and eventually to one hour, although there is some possibility of doing two one-hour shows. There is also an undecided question as to what outfit, if any, will sponsor the showing.
- 5. In general Mr. Dulles tells of his work in the Foreign Service, on disarmament, but particularly of his OSS duties in Switzerland. He rather dramatically shows how Von Stauffenberg tried to kill Hitler. He expresses his views on whether or not "unconditional surrender" in World War II was an unfortunate policy in relation to Japan. There are a number of questions regarding CIA and Cuba and on the missile gap estimates and on the several books that have recently been written regarding CIA and its alleged activities. Mr. Dulles expresses his opinions on the Tully book, the de Gramont book, and the Mayer book without mentioning them by title or by author. He stresses throughout that he is talking as a private citizen but that he is, at the request of Mr. McCone, a consultant to the CIA and that anything that concerns CIA is naturally of interest to him.

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- 6. At one place in the picture he is asked about the SS General Wolff. He answers rapidly saying, "Oh, I think he is in trouble now over this Jewish thing." For many reasons the remark is unfortunate and Mr. Dulles insists that they must remove it, which they will do. At another place he tells how he was always interested in getting information on Russia and of his talks with returning people, in which he states, "including tourists." He will have the "tourists" references removed.
- 7. Asked a question as to whether he was the first to discover the V-1 and V-2 rocket base at Peenemunde or whether a British girl first learned of it from a photograph. Mr. Dulles disavows any claim of being first, and explains how the girl interpreted the photographs, and says that in June 1944 he first learned of Peenemunde. I reminded him that his citation from President Truman says it was in May. Mr. Dulles said that he checked this, however, and finds that his report actually was in June.
- 8. In telling how he believes Khrushchev is guided by the Pavlovian theory, Mr. Dulles tells how you ring a bell three times and a dog comes in and you feed him sugar and that is repeated until one time when he comes in you hit him, thus creating confusion. This is a Khrushchev method, he says. I questioned whether dogs ate sugar but learned that they do; so I guess his illustration is a correct one.

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He praises Radio Free Europe, Radio Liberty, and RIAS, who get the truth to the satellites and to the people behind the Iron Curtain and are worthy of support. He takes credit for securing the copy of Khrushchev's 20th Party Congress Speech wherein Stalin was denounced. He does this by saying that he would not deny that the Agency got the speech and that the State Department checked it thoroughly before making it public and it has never been renounced. In another place Mr. Dulles states that it is untrue that CIA overthrew Mossadegh or that they put Nasser in power.

10. Mr. Dulles, in stating his philosophy on secrecy, states that it is wrong to try to conceal things that can not be concealed. He gives as an example the CIA headquarters when at 21,30 E Street, N. W. There was a sign in front indicating that the State Department branch of the Government Printing Office was inside, and President Eisenhower and his brother Milton Eisenhower drove over to see Mr. Dulles but were unable to find the building. Mr. Dulles then had a sign placed in front of the building identifying the Central Intelligence Agency. He said that the rubberneck wagons were stopping there anyway and the drivers were saying that this was the spy headquarters of the United States. After he put up the clearer sign, the rubberneck wagons merely went by saying that that was the headquarters of CIA. He says that he has been criticized for having road signs pointing to the new CIA headquarters in Langley, Virginia, which building is a thing that he asked for and is very proud of. He said that the signs have been removed but that they were necessary when he had them put up in order that workmen could find

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their way to the new building. He said that to make things secret that are really not secret merely adds mystery and creates interest in the activity.

- 11. He laughingly dismisses some of the questions on Cuba, saying that he really has not discussed Cuba and does not wish to. However, he tells of his membership with Max Taylor, Bobby Kennedy, and Admiral Burke on the committee that investigated the operation. He said that it has been published and therefore is no secret that when an operation of the magnitude of the invasion attempt gets so large that it can not be covert, then the CIA should not be the principal in the effort. Our efforts should be covert. Asked if it is true that CIA did not let the Cuban underground know when the attack was to be made, Mr. Dulles said, "That is true," and he explained why he considers that a wise decision on the part of the CIA.
- 12. There is some discussion of the U-2 and their value to the country and his explanation is that Khrushchev knew of these flights and merely used the capture of Powers as a pretext to break up the conference that he wanted to break up. He explained that he was no longer Director when Powers was investigated upon his return and therefore he could not answer any questions on the interrogation because he knew nothing about it.
- 13. Regarding Cuba, Mr. Dulles said that President Kennedy assumed responsibility but that the Director of Central Intelligence, of course, in such circumstances is always ready to bear the burden.
- 14. Mr. Dulles also discussed Congressional supervision through the CIA subcommittees and gave some comments on Communist activities in the United States, particularly through the Communist Party.

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	STANTEY J. GROGADY	
	Assistant to the Director	

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